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128. Description of a Double Fœtus, with Remarks on the Resemblance of Polar Forces to those governing the Distribution of Matter in the Embryo.
129. Account of some of the Kjoekkenmoeddings or Shell Heaps of Massachusetts.
130. Rana Pipiens (nervous system). — Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.
131. Raia Batis, (skate) Embryology.
132. Seven Successive Reports of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, 1867 to 1873.
133. Description of the Shell Heaps of St. Johns River, East Florida.
134. Observations and Experiments on Living Organisms in Heated Water. — American Journal of Science and Arts, September, 1867.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST ARGELANDER.

Friedrich Wilhelm August Argelander was born at Memel, in Prussia, March 22, 1799, and died at Bonn, Feb. 17, 1875, nearly seventy-six years old. He began his professional career as Privat-Docent in the University of Königsberg, and assistant (to Bessel) in the famous observatory of that place; while there he made many calculations of value, and assisted Bessel in his zones. He was especially noted even then for his skill in handling instruments "like a glove," Bessel says, in his letters to others. In 1825 he became director of the observatory of Åbo, in Finland; after the great fire there the University was removed to Helsingfors, and Argelander, with the instruments of the observatory, went too. His work at Abo was chiefly devoted to his famous catalogue of 560 stars; a model catalogue, which is yet unsurpassed for convenience and accuracy. The work was completely reduced, and published at Helsingfors. This same material enabled him to fix, with accuracy, the direction in which the sun is moving, as surmised by Sir William Herschel and others.

In 1837 he removed to Bonn. The four years succeeding, as he had no observatory, were given to his Uranometria Nova, the first attempt at a delineation of an exact star-map for naked-eye observers; and a most admirable work it has proved to be. He laid down upon the map about forty stars not previously observed even with the telescope.

In 1841 a temporary shed was fitted up for a transit-instrument and clock. By adding a divided arc to the transit he was able to get accurate delineations, as well as right ascensions, of about 26,000 stars, continuing Bessel's zones to 80° of north declination.

When the observatory was finished and provided with instruments, he continued the same zones from 15° to 31° of south declination; it is this work which our colleague, Dr. Gould, is now continuing still farther south.

After this work was completed, the great survey of the northern heavens, on a still more minute scale, followed. The maps and rough plans of all stars to the magnitude 9.5 north of 2° of south declination came out some ten years ago; since that time he has published many thousands of accurate observations, partly to solve doubts in the other work, partly for the study of proper motions. There is yet a volume of these investigations unpublished. The seven published volumes of Bonn observations contain these zones, the calculations of proper motion for four or five hundred stars, his observations on variable stars, and a very valuable series of errata to the principal star-catalogues.

He was remarkable for his skill in detecting errors in the older observations; and his account of the curious mistakes into which his rapid and impatient master Bessel occasionally fell, when the slower Busch was a little tardy in reading microscopes, is quite amusing. And in another place his detections of the peculiar errors committed by Lalande and his friends, in reading off their numbers aloud in French, is also entertaining.

Argelander was the promoter of the scheme now in progress for a still more accurate catalogue of the stars to be made, by a combined effort of astronomers in the principal countries of the civilized world; and his directions for making these observations are a masterpiece of practical astronomy.

Argelander's position as an astronomer is a most elevated one; he was not a deep mathematician, but in his specialty, stellar astronomy, surpassed all save Bessel and Wilhelm Struve. His works must be thoroughly studied by any one who wishes to attain to any eminence in the same studies. They are almost absolutely faultless; and the keenness of his criticism of others is everywhere made doubly effective by the gentleness and kindness of his tone, and his care never to omit giving due commendation to the same works. The founders of the modern German school of practical astronomy — Bessel, Gauss, W. Struve, Argelander, Encke, Schumacher, Hansen — are now gone from us; it remains for their disciples, of all countries, to worthily perpetuate their memory.

ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT.

Élie de Beaumont, who died on the 24th September, 1874, was born on the 25th of the same month, 1798, and entered the École Polytechnique of Paris in 1817, from which he passed to the École des Mines, which was to be his field of labor for a long lifetime, and with the reputation of which his name will always be associated. While yet a student, he gave proof of a rare intelligence and a great devotion to geology, which led to his early selection for what proved the chief work of his life, the preparation, in conjunction with Dufrénoy, of a geological map of France, for which that of England by Greenough, published about this time, was to serve as model. Having completed his studies in 1822 and joined the corps of mining engineers, he was with Dufrénoy sent to England to get suggestions as to the work, and also to collect statistics of the mining industry of the United Kingdom. It was not till 1825 that the task of the map was commenced, a work which required eighteen years for its completion. This map, with its accompanying volumes of text, remains a great monument to its authors and a work of national importance, not only by reason of the services which it has rendered to the science of geology, but for the aid given to the development of the country in every industry connected with the earth's crust, from mining to civil engineering and agriculture. In this great task Élie de Beaumont was aided by his colleague Dufrénoy, but his labors in connection with the geology of